

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 7828 號八百二十八年第一月十日 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 18TH, 1883. 四年期 號八月正港香 [PRICE \$2 PER MONTH]

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
January 16, ALEXA British ship, 425, Robt. Wellington, (N.Z.) 26th November.
General ADAMSON, Bell & Co.
January 16, FOOKSANG, British steamer, 390,
Davies, Shanghai 13th January, General JARDINE, MATTHEWS & CO.
January 17, ATHER, Dutch steamer, 624, J. Orelle, Batavia 1st Jan., General JARDINE, MATTHEWS & CO.
January 17, BHATRICE, British schooner, 66, Williams, Guap 7th January, Captain CAPTAIN.
January 17, CASHMERE, British ship, 1,283, F. A. Lockhart, Newcastle (N.S.W.) 24th Nov., Capt. ——
January 17, ROMEO, Spanish steamer, 270, Don E. Larrauri, Manila 14th Jan., General MELCHERS & CO.
January 17, HAI KUNG, Chinese g-t, from Canton.
January 17, OLYMPIA, German steamer, 783, Christiaansen, Saigon 1st Jan., Agents SIEGMER & CO.
January 17, NELSON, British steamer, 897, Thom, Saigon 10th January, Rice and Paddy, GSO. R. Stevens & CO.

CLEARANCES
AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

JANUARY 17TH.
Yankee, British str., for Shanghai.
Ulysses, British str., for Shanghai.
Hainan, British str., for Hoibow.
Morning, British str., for Singapore.
Bellerophon, British str., for Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

January 17, PETER O. GRASSE, Russian str., for Taku.
January 17, CONSOLATION, British steamer, for Bangkok.
January 17, RICHMOND, American frigate, for Canton.
January 17, CHARM WATTANA, Siamese str., for Bangkok.
January 17, NORMANDY, British steamer, for Amoy.
January 17, MENZALEH, French steamer, for Yokohama.
January 17, FOOKSANG, British steamer, for Canton.
January 17, WUCHANG, British steamer, for Amoy and Shanghai.
January 17, BELLEROPHON, British steamer, for Singapore.
January 17, YANGTZE, British steamer, for Shanghai.
January 17, NANZING, British steamer, for Singapore.
January 17, CALISBROOK, British steamer, for Swatow.
January 17, AMAZONE, French steamer, for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
Per FOOKSANG, str., from Shanghai—Moors, Allen and McEwan, and 30 Chicos.
Per 4th str., from Batavia—18 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British schooner *Electric* reports left Glasgow on the 7th instant, and had strong N.E. winds.

The German steamer *Olympia*, reports left Saigon on the 11th inst., and had strong N.E. winds.

The British steamer *Frobisher*, reports left Shanghai on the 13th instant, and had light to moderate N. and North-westerly winds, and fine weather throughout.

The British bark *Alegria* reports from Cook Strait on the 15th, had N.E. winds, from then to the 20th. Left Billiton the same day, and reached Pontianak the 21st instant, and the following day on the road to Pontianak. Left Pontianak on the 2nd for Saigon, where she arrived on the 9th at 3:30 p.m. The voyage to Saigon was marked by strong N. and N.E. breezes and equally weather. Left Saigon on the 11th at 7:15 a.m., and arrived at Hongkong on the 17th. During this voyage strong N. and N.E. breezes and gales with very high seas.

VESSELS ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND MANILA.

(For last Month's Advice.)
Pepito, Manila, Nov. 29.
Anchises (s.), Shanghai, Nov. 30.
Tenerife (s.), Jan. 1.

VEHICLES EXPEDITED AT HONGKONG.
(Correspond to Date).

Velasco, Liverpool, July 15.
Marinians, Cardiff, July 15.
Arab, Liverpool, July 20.
Iquique, Cardiff, July 25.
Lima Solvano, Cardiff, Aug. 31.
Jesuina, Liverpool, Aug. 31.
Mackay, London, Sept. 3.
H. P. Chidley, Cardiff, Sept. 8.
Maria, Penzance, Sept. 25.
Deutschland, London, Sept. 27.
Iloy, London, Sept. 30.
Tyburn, London, Oct. 2.
Johanne, Cardiff, Oct. 4.
Dorothy, Cardiff, Oct. 4.
H. S. Audubon, Penzance, Oct. 10.
N. V. Blanchard, Penzance, Oct. 10.
Lusitania, London, Oct. 14.
Asia, Cardiff, Oct. 21.
Waddington Jew., Penrith, Oct. 23.
Angria, Newport, Oct. 25.
H.M.S. Lion, Devonport, Nov. 27.
Orestes (s.), Liverpool, Nov. 28.
D. A. Ding (s.), Liverpool, Nov. 28.
Aramanous (s.), Liverpool, Dec. 6.

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

J. M. A. B. MATHESON,
At 3 P.M.
Steamer Shun-chi.

FOR SALE.

CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE
1874, "WINEBLACK."
\$20 per case of 12 dozen flutes.
\$15 per case of 12 dozen flutes.

GRAND VIN CHATEAU LAFITE ROTHSCHILD
per case of 12 dozen flutes.

PALMER MARGAUX.
\$7.50 per case of 12 dozen flutes.

CHATEAU LA ROCHE.
\$12 per case of 12 dozen flutes.

LORMONT.
\$8 per case of 12 dozen flutes.

SIEMENS & CO.
Hongkong, 26th March, 1881.

BUNNITT'S PATENT HYDRAULIC
LIFTS.

L. CLARK BUNNITT & CO. Limited
Engineers and Builders, Bothwell Place, London. Every description of Iron Castings, Iron Buildings, &c., Catalogues on application.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER).

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... \$1,500,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BANK OF SCOTLAND, LIMITED.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED.

OF DEPOSITS:

At 3 Months' Notice, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
At 6 Months' Notice, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
At 12 Month's Notice, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1882. [19]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... 5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND..... 2,350,000 of Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman—H. L. DALMORY, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—W. REINERS, Esq.

F. D. SASQUIN, Esq.

W. G. Young, Esq.

C. Vincent Smith, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq., Manager.

Shanghai—EVAN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months' 3 per Cent. per Annum.

For 6 Months' 3 per Cent. per Annum.

For 12 months' 5 per Cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED:

Creditors granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, Japan, etc.

Letters of Credit issued in this Colony from the North, being collected in Peking, Nanking and Foochow, and comprising old five-coloured VASES JARS, OLD BLUE JARS, OLD BLACK JARS of the Ming period and the reign of King Hsiang Chen, and Kuei Hua Old Souvenir Ming LACQUER WARE, OLD BRONZES, etc.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1883. [19]

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

M. GUSTAV HARLING has been admitted a Partner in our Firm from this date.

Our Firm now consists of Mr. LUDWIG BEYER, Mr. RUDOLPH BUSCHMANN and Mr. GUSTAV HARLING.

EDWARD SCHILLIGASS & CO.

Hongkong, Shanghai and Hamburg, 1st January, 1883. [19]

NOTICE.

M. RANDALL HOWELL PYE and

MR. HENRY OSBORN JEYES are admitted PARTNERS in the Amoy Branch of our Firm.

FEARON, LOW & CO.

Shanghai, 1st January, 1883. [14]

NOTICE.

JOHN GUTHRIE GARRELS has been authorized to sign our Firm from this date.

MEYER & CO.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1883. [16]

NOTICE.

JOHN GUTTINS & CO. will be admitted a Partner in our Firm from this date.

JOHN GUTTINS & CO.

The Firm will consist of Mr. JOHN GUTTINS, Mr. HESLIDGE JOHN JOHN STONE CHAMBERS, and Mr. THOMAS GUTTINS, Junior.

Foochow, 1st January, 1883. [109]

NOTICE.

JOHN S. COX, Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th December, 1882. [145]

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO LET.

From the 1st January, 1883.

FOUR LARGE ROOMS for OFFICES, upstairs at 43, Queen's Road.

Apply to STEPHEN & CO.

Hongkong, 19th December, 1882. [187]

TO LET.

At the rear of the "NOVELTY STORE" in Bank Buildings.

Apply to STEPHEN & CO.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1883. [112]

TO BE LET.

From the 1st January, 1883.

A SUITE OF OFFICES, with Comptore's Room, &c., on the Premises of the Undermentioned.

Separate Entrances in Ice House Street.

For Full Particulars, apply to G. R. STEVENS & CO.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1883. [112]

INTIMATIONS.

JUST LANDED AND FOR SALE.

EX "ESMERALDA."

HIGH STANDARD SUGAR, Manufactured by the London Sugar Refining Company, LIMITED at MANILA; in Quantities to suit Purchasers. This sugar is specially recommended for family use, as it is made without the use of animal charcoal or sulphuric acid. Fresh supplies will be received from Manila every fortnight.

TAI YUNE, Comptore, Central Market, Hongkong, 18th November, 1882. [140]

TO LET.

IN THE PREMISES at present in the occupation of the "NOVELTY STORE" in Bank Buildings.

Apply to G. R. STEVENS & CO.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1883. [187]

TO LET.

With immediate Possession.

THE BUNGALOW No. 18, ELGIN STREET,

Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [130]

ROOMS in CLUB CHAMBERS.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1882. [134]

TO LET.

IN THE PREMISES at Bowring Street, known as the OLD INTERNATIONAL ICE HOUSE, GODOWN Capable of Storing about 4,000 Tons Coal, Dwelling House attached, &c., &c.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1882. [134]

STORAGE.

GOODS taken on Storage, in Godowns at Wan-chai.

Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

Hongkong, 3rd January, 1883. [144]

FOR SALE: JUST RECEIVED.

REAL SCHIEDAMSCHIE JENEVER in STONE BOTTLES

DE TOWNSEND'S AROMATIC HOLLANDS TONIC, POMERANIAN BITTERS.

BEECH-CH. LOADING GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS, CARTRIDGES AND SHOTS.

J. F. SCH

EXTRACTS.

THE GRAVE.

Deep is the grave, and still,
Its brink doth awful stand;
Its roll of dark and sombre hue
Hideth unknown land.

The song of nightingale—

Sounds not within its breast,
And only on the hillock green
Friendship's last rose may rest.

Bereaved briars wring the hand—

Alas! their grief can never cease;

The plaint of nature not;

No voice in heart again;

Yet here is lovely peace.

When we no longer roam!

And only through the gate of death

Man finds his native home.

Only where storms are hushed,

And tempests rage no more,

Finds the soul no bane here.

Poésy, wistfully sought before.

A MONAGHAN LEGEND.

In the churchyard of Brigganagh there is said to be a spirit which appears to persons whose families are interred there. Whenever a person meets with the spirit, it is to him an omen of death. In the case of a young man, it will appear as a beautiful female, who, after kissing the victim, will extract a promise of another meeting in a month from the first appearance. The victim will subsequently fall into despair, die, and be buried on the day fixed for the meeting. Two instances are recorded where the alleged fate has been given. The spirit, which can change its sex, also sometimes appear at funerals, weddings, and dances, and secure its victims by dancing them into pleuritic fevers.—Illustrated British Ballads.

THE ARTS OF EUROPE AND JAPAN.

The eye of the Japanese is as quick to single out, as his hand is dexterous, features of a landscape or an incident. But with these features he appears to rest content. The mass of incidental information which goes to the making of a modern European landscape—the difference of planes, the intricacy of outline, the patient effort after a combination of local and general colour—contrasts strikingly indeed with the few, learned touches by which a Japanese will present a mountain or a city. The Oriental addresses himself singly to the eye, seeking at the same time the maximum of effect and the minimum of detail. It may be an open question whether we should attribute the purely pictorial and emotional character of the bulk of these illustrations to the same artistic simplicity of purpose or to a mere lack of skill. Whatever is the cause, I should say the lesson to be learnt is the same, and it is one which the art of Japan is particularly fitted to enforce. Pictorial art in the west is still following false gods, literary gods; it strays after passion, which is beyond its purpose and beyond its capacity to communicate; it too often addresses itself to other faculties besides the eye, or, if to the eye, then without simplicity of means; and in common with all our arts, it labours under the desire of the artist to represent, before all things, his own ability and knowledge.—The Magazine of Art.

A BYGONE IRISH MASSACRE.

The story of the murder of the Joyce family at Maamtrasna is disclosed at the trials in Dublin bears in some respects a striking resemblance to a tragedy of a similar character which took place at a farmhouse among the wild mountains of Tipperary in 1821, when a whole family, the Sheas, and their servant Kate Muhely—seventeen persons in all—were murdered under circumstances of the most horrible barbarity. The Sheas had incurred the animosity of a man named Gorman, whom they had ejected from a farm which he rented from them and they from somebody else. Gorman, bent on revenge, joined a gang of ruffians headed by one Mayer, who was the terror of the district. On the night of the 20th of November, 1821, Mayer, Gorman, and the rest of the gang started from Mayer's cottage for the farmstead of the Sheas. On the road they were watched and followed by a Mrs. Kelly, the wife of the keeper of a public-house frequented by the gang; she was related to the Sheas' servant, Kate Muhely, and suspected that some evil was brewing. She observed that the men were ill armed, and that one of them carried two lighted pieces of turf, which he kept alight by blowing on them from time to time. Over fields and fences Mrs. Kelly followed the gang at a distance, until she reached a hill near Sheas' house. She then witnessed a horrible scene. The murderers, having secured all the doors of the building, lighted the thatched roof and posted themselves round the house to drive back any who tried to escape. The unhappy Sheas and their servant were then literally roasted to death, the ruffians, outside mocking the shrieks of their victims and firing their guns into the flames. For a year and a half, notwithstanding a vigorous reward, the murderers were undiscovered. Mrs. Kelly, however, having heard by her secret, confessed it to her priest, and at his instigation revealed the tale of horror to a magistrate, the result being that Gorman, Mayer, and all the gang were sent to the gallows.

A STRANGE HISTORY.

Seventy-four years ago Spain was barbarily bereft of a treasure that every true Castilian prized far above rubies. During the French invasion certain Napolitan legionaries broke open the vaults at Burgos containing the remains of Eusebio Diaz de Bivar, the Cid Campeador, and of his wife the Countess Ximena, emptied the coffins in search of valuables, and eventually left the bones of the illustrious dead scattered about the floor of the vault in which this sacrilegious act was committed. Prince Salm-Dyck, who happened to be at Burgos at the time, and a Friar, whose name is Marcial, carefully collected the "relics" mentioned, which the Prince subsequently deposited in a small sarcophagus exactly copied, by his directions, from that in which the coffin had rested for seven hundred and nine years. During the lifetime Prince Salm kept the secret of this sarcophagus, which after his death came into the possession of Prince Anton von Hohenlohe, the King of Roumania's father, by special request. The strange episode in this remarkable story is yet to come. One day last summer, as Dr. Lausser, a German art-journalist, was going through the magnificent collection of antiquities at Sigmarinian Castle, his attention was attracted by a small and elaborately carved stone sarcophagus, bearing upon its lid the effigy of a fully-dressed knight and a richly-attired lady. Indriving into the history of this object he found that it contained some relics of the famous Cid Rodrigo. Thrown one of his Spanish acquaintances, the academician Tubino, Lourenço at once impaled the whereabouts of this repository and its contents to King Alfonso, who lost no time in presenting an urgent request to the Prince of Hohenlohe for their restoration to Spain. It is scarcely necessary to add that the Royal Highway readily yielded to the Spanish Monarch's wishes in a matter so deeply interesting to Spain from a national point of view. The bones of Rodrigo and Ximena, as we are informed, will be despatched as soon as possible to their native country, where it cannot be doubted that they will be received with every imaginable token of official respect and popular enthusiasm.

THE INFLUENCE OF ART IN ITALY.

In studying the history of Italy—or of other countries—well for to-morrow on the battles and political intrigues of the time as if these were the main and only important incidents, history, for the most part, collecting himself, chorieling "the stupi, languor and the evil deeds of kings and sovereigns," whereas, in truth, the chief interests of the country was throbbing with quite other thoughts and aims than those, while every now and then brought forth some new beauty of mind, sculptor or humbler craftsman—military army, chiefly unnamed to us, before whose lasting achievements the martial successes of condottieri and their leaders were really quite insignificant and momentary. We looked thus to think of the life of a man, who, though a hero, was born in the saddle. He attempted several times to wheel round and run away, but I was determined not to yield to him, and continued that contest. Suddenly, when I was beginning to despair of getting home by that road, he sprang forward, and regularly charged the (to me) invisible object before him, and in another moment, when he had apparently passed it, taking the bit between his teeth he most bravely leaped over the ground, never pausing till he brought me to my own door. When I dismounted his terror seemed gone, but he hung his head in a dejected manner, like a horse that has been under the saddle all day. I have never witnessed another such instance of almost maddening fear. His terror and apprehension were like what we can imagine a man experiencing at sight of a ghost; some dark solitary place. Yet he did not forcibly carry me away from him, but finding him self maintained by a nature superior to his own, he might as easily have done; but, finding him self maintained by a nature superior to his own, he preferred to face it. I have never seen in this dog a more striking example of almost blind fear. The incident did not impress me very much at the moment, but when I came to reflect that my sight was more blindness compared with that of my horse, and that it was not likely his imagination clotted any fairer natural object with fantastic terrors, it certainly did impress me very deeply."

AMERICAN OVERWORK.

It is a credit to Mr. Herbert Spencer, who is not the least distinguished among the many distinguished Englishmen who have visited the United States, that he has abstained from the usual conventional compliment, and that he has told the citizens of the Great Republic plainly that they work too hard, and require more enjoyment. At hard-work of various kinds the Americans labour persistently and unceasingly; and the man who lolls in a rocking-chair, apparently doing nothing except whittling or chewing, frequently has his brain on full stretch, and not a man promising speculation. Mr. Spencer would certainly not be satisfied with such enjoyment as is afforded by theatres and concerts, which we cannot but see the germ of some due acknowledgement of superiority of woman over man in her greater purity and her deeper sense of moral right, and of the difference due to her in her three-fold character of mother, wife, and daughter. No subject was so oft repeated, and represented with such loving care in every detail, as the story of the Virgin's life—from her infant days at her mother's knee, to the mystery of the Annunciation; the suffering of her maternal heart through her Son's anguish; and finally, pregnant with meaning above the rest, the grand scene of her Coronation, where her divine Son set on her head the crown, and raised her to a throne equal to his. But while preaching law and order to the Americans do not let us forget ourselves. Mr. Spencer's rebuke is not intended here. While there is a growing distaste for the hard work which makes the brow sweat, there is far too much work of a weary, sedentary character; and with all our multifarious excitements and enterainments, there is a decrease in the simple occupations which animated the leisure of our ancestors.—The Graphic.

A CRIMINAL AMAZON.

There has just died in the hospital at Isay a woman who appears to be the female equivalent of the Sheas,软弱无能, and the most depraved of the people of Florence—still less its effect upon their art. The devotion paid to this high ideal gave stateliness to the female figures of Andrea Mantegna, soft loveliness to the reliefs of Mino da Fiesole, and depth of feeling and expression to those of Verrocchio and Donatello. We are forced to admit that, among the many evils brought upon us by the destructive and revolutionary sides of Protestantism, none has been to great an extent as that which we have suffered from the wilful destruction of this enabling worship; and the injury has been many-sided, extending alike to our morality, our spiritual virtues, and our art.—The Magazine of Art.

GAUCHO HORSES.

"An Argentine Naturalist" writes to the Field:—"For some reason, the gaucho horse manifests the greatest terror at an Indian invasion. No doubt his fear is in part of the Indians being always a time of excitement and commotion, sweeping like a great wave over the country, houses too in flames, families flying, cattle being driven at frantic speed to places of greater safety. But as I think, to overrule the softening and humanising influence of this great conception on the lives and thoughts of the people of Florence—still less its effect upon their art. The devotion paid to this high ideal gave stateliness to the female figures of Andrea Mantegna, soft loveliness to the reliefs of Mino da Fiesole, and depth of feeling and expression to those of Verrocchio and Donatello. We are forced to admit that, among the many evils brought upon us by the destructive and revolutionary sides of Protestantism, none has been to great an extent as that which we have suffered from the wilful destruction of this enabling worship; and the injury has been many-sided, extending alike to our morality, our spiritual virtues, and our art.—The Magazine of Art.

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